

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES (28 Pages)

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UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, et al. (Inclusive):

Article IV Clause 2

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article VI Clause 2 and 3

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

New Hampshire State Constitution - Bill of Rights (inclusive):

Article 1. [Equality of Men; Origin and Object of Government.]. All men are born equally free and independent; Therefore, all government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good.

[Art.] 2. [Natural Rights.] All men have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing, and protecting, property; and, in a word, of seeking and obtaining happiness. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by this state on account of race, creed, color, sex or national origin.

June 2, 1784, Amended 1974 adding sentence to prohibit discrimination.

[Art.] 2-b. [Right of Privacy.] An individual's right to live free from governmental intrusion in private or personal information is natural, essential, and inherent.
December 5, 2018.

[Art.] 4. [Rights of Conscience Unalienable.] Among the natural rights, some are, in their very nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them. Of this kind are the Rights of Conscience. June 2, 1784.

[Art.] 5. [Religious Freedom Recognized.] Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and reason; and no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshiping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious profession, sentiments, or persuasion; provided he doth not disturb the public peace or disturb others in their religious worship. June 2, 1784.

[Art.] 7. [State Sovereignty.] The people of this State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent State; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, pertaining thereto, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

June 2, 1784.

[Art.] 23. [Retrospective Laws Prohibited.] Retrospective laws are highly injurious, oppressive, and unjust. No such laws, therefore, should be made, either for the decision of civil causes, or the punishment of offenses. June 2, 1784

[Art.] 35. [The Judiciary; Tenure of Office, etc.] It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, **that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice.** It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit. It is therefore not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, that the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court should hold their offices so long as they **behave well**; subject, however, to such limitations, on account of age, as may be provided by the Constitution of the State; and that they should have honorable salaries, ascertained and established by standing laws.

State Constitution - Oaths and Subscriptions Exclusion from Offices, Etc.

Part 2, Form of Government, *House of Representatives, and Senate, and Oaths and Subscriptions Exclusion from Offices, Etc., New Hampshire State Constitution.*

[Art.] 17. [House to Impeach Before the Senate.] The House of Representatives shall be the Grand Inquest of the State; and all impeachments made by them, shall be heard and tried by the Senate. June 2, 1784

[Art.] 38. [Senate to Try Impeachments; Mode of Proceeding.] The senate shall be a court, with full power and authority to hear, try, and determine, all impeachments made by the house of representatives against any officer or officers of the state, for bribery, corruption, malpractice or maladministration, in office; with full power to issue summons, or compulsory process, for convening witnesses before them: But previous to the trial of any such impeachment, the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. And every officer, impeached for bribery, corruption, malpractice or maladministration in office, shall be served with an attested copy of the impeachment, and order of the senate thereon with such citation as the senate may direct, setting forth the time and place of their sitting to try the impeachment; which service shall be made by the sheriff, or such other sworn officer as the senate may appoint, at least fourteen days previous to the time of trial; and such citation being duly served and returned, the senate may proceed in the hearing of the impeachment, giving the person impeached, if he shall appear, full liberty of producing witnesses and proofs, and of making his defense, by himself and counsel, and may also, upon his refusing or neglecting to appear hear the proofs in support of the impeachment, and render judgment thereon, his nonappearance notwithstanding; and such judgment shall have the same force and effect as if the person impeached had appeared and pleaded in the trial. June 2, 1784
Amended 1792 adding mode of proceeding.

[Art.] 39. [Judgment on Impeachment Limited.] Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than removal from office, disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this state, but the party so convicted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land. June 2, 1784

[Art.] 84. [Oath of Civil Officers.] Any person chosen governor, councilor, senator, or representative, military or civil officer, (town officers excepted) accepting the trust, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

I, A.B. do solemnly swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the United States of America and the state of New Hampshire, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, A.B. do solemnly and sincerely swear and affirm that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all duties incumbent on me as

....., according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this constitution and laws of the state of New Hampshire. *So help me God.*

Any person having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and the same being filed in the secretary's office, he shall not be obliged to take said oath again.

Title 25 Code of Federal Regulations § 11.405 Interference with custody. (a) Custody of children. A person commits a misdemeanor if he or she knowingly or recklessly takes or entices any child under the age of 18 from the custody of his or her parent, guardian or other lawful custodian, when he or she has no privilege to do so.

Social Security Act Title IV - SEC. 402. [42 U.S.C. 602] (6) CERTIFICATION OF STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES TO ENSURE AGAINST PROGRAM FRAUD AND ABUSE A certification by the chief executive officer of the State that the State has established and is enforcing standards and procedures to ensure against program fraud and abuse, including standards and procedures concerning nepotism, conflicts of interest among individuals responsible for the administration and supervision of the State program, kickbacks, and the use of political patronage.

Social Security Act Title IV - SEC. 403. [42 U.S.C. 603 2 I (bb) - (I)] describes — (bb) what the applicant will do, to the extent relevant, to ensure that participation in the programs or activities is voluntary, and to inform potential participants that their participation is voluntary.

CANONS OF LAW:

CANON 1

A judge shall uphold and promote the independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary, and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

Rule 1.1 Compliance with the Law

A judge shall comply with the law, including the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Rule 1.2 Promoting Confidence in the Judiciary

A judge shall act at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the independence, integrity, and impartiality of the judiciary, and shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety.

Rule 1.3 Avoiding Abuse of the Prestige of Judicial Office

A judge shall not abuse the prestige of judicial office to advance the

personal or economic interests of the judge or others, or allow others to do so.

CANON 2

A judge shall perform the duties of judicial office impartially, competently, and diligently.

Rule 2.2 Impartiality and Fairness

(A) A judge shall uphold and apply the law, and shall perform all duties of judicial office fairly and impartially.

(B) A judge may make reasonable efforts, consistent with the law and court rules, to facilitate the ability of all litigants, including self-represented litigants, to be fairly heard.

Rule 2.3 Bias, Prejudice, and Harassment

(A) A judge shall perform the duties of judicial office, including administrative duties, without bias or prejudice.

(B) A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct manifest bias or prejudice, or engage in harassment, including but not limited to bias, prejudice, or harassment based upon race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, or political affiliation, and shall not permit court staff, court officials, or others subject to the judge's direction and control to do so.

(C) A judge shall require lawyers in proceedings before the court to refrain from manifesting bias or prejudice, or engaging in harassment, based upon attributes including but not limited to race, sex, gender, religion, national origin, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status, socioeconomic status, or political affiliation, against parties, witnesses, lawyers, or others. (D) The restrictions of paragraphs (B) and (C) do not preclude judges or lawyers from making legitimate reference to the listed factors, or similar factors, when they are relevant to an issue in a proceeding.

Rule 2.6 Ensuring the Right to Be Heard

(A) A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, the right to be heard according to law. (B) A judge may encourage parties to a proceeding and their lawyers to settle matters in dispute but shall not act in a manner that coerces any party into settlement.

Rule 2.15 Responding to Judicial and Lawyer Misconduct

(A) A judge having knowledge that another judge has committed a violation of this Code that raises a substantial question regarding the judge's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a judge in other respects shall inform the appropriate authority.

(B) A judge having knowledge that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question

regarding the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects shall inform the appropriate authority.

(C) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that another judge has committed a violation of this Code shall take appropriate action.

(D) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that a lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct shall take appropriate action.

MAXIMS OF LAW (from Bouvier's 1856 Law Dictionary):

Accessorius sequit naturam sui principalis. An accessory follows the nature of his principal. 3 Co. Inst. 349.

Actor qui contra regulam quid adduxit, non est audiendus. He ought not to be heard who advances a proposition contrary to the rules of law.

Actus non reum facit, nisi mens sit rea. An act does not make a person guilty, unless the intention be also guilty.

Ad quaestiones facti non respondent iudices; ad quaestione legis non respondent juratores. The judges do not answer to questions of fact; the jury do not answer to questions of law. Cu. Litt. 295.

Aequali jure melior est conditio possidentis. When the parties have equal rights, the condition of the possessor is the better. Mitf. Eq. Pl. 215; Jer. Eq. Jur. 285; 1 Madd. Ch. Pr. 170; Dig. 50, 17, 128. Plowd. 296.

Consentientes et agentes pari poen plectentur. Those consenting and those perpetrating are embraced in the same punishment. 5 Co. 80.

Constructio contra rationem introducta, potius usurpatio quam consuetudo appellari debet. A custom introduced against reason ought rather to be called an usurpation than a custom. Co. Litt. 113.

Culpaestimmiscere. It is a fault to meddle with what does not belong to or does not concern you.

Derativa potestas non potest esse major primitiva. The power which is derived cannot be greater than that from which it is derived. Since I am one of the people and the people created the government, the government must abide by my wishes. Also see *Luther v Borden* 48 US 1 12 Led 581 (1849) states in pertinent part: "governments are but trustees acting under derived authority and have no power to delegate what is not delegated to them. But the people as the original fountain might take away what they have delegated and entrust to whom they please."

Idem est facere, et nolle prohibere cum possis. It is the same thing to do a thing as not to prohibit it when in your power. 3 Co. Inst. 178.

Ignorantia excusatur, non juris sed facti. Ignorance of fact may excuse, but not ignorance of law. See Ignorance.

In consimili casu consilile debet esse remedium. In similar cases the remedy should be similar. Hard. 65.

In iudicio non creditur nisi juratis. In law none is credited unless he is sworn. All the facts must when established, by witnesses, be under oath or affirmation. Cro. Car. 64.

In maleficio rati habitio mandato comparatur. He who ratifies a bad action is considered as having ordered it. Dig. 50, 17, 152, 2.

In omnibus obligationibus, in quibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die debetur. In all obligations when no time is fixed for the payment, the thing is due immediately. Dig. 50, 17, 14.

Mala grammatica non vitiat chartam; sed in expositione instrumentorum mala grammatica quoad fieri possit evitanda est. Bad grammar does not vitiate a deed; but in the construction of instruments, bad grammar, as far as it can be done, is to be avoided. 6 Co. 39.

Mandatarius terminos sibi positos transgredi non potest. A mandatory cannot exceed the bounds of his authority. Jenk. Cent. 53.

Multitudo errantium non parit errori patrocinium. The multitude of those who err is no excuse for error. 11 Co. 75.

Praesentia majoris potestatis, minor potestas cessat. In the presence of the superior power, the minor power ceases. Jenk. Cent. 214.

Qualibet paena corporalis, quam vis minima, major est quam libet paena pecuniaria. Every corporal punishment, although the very least, is greater than pecuniary punishment. 3 Inst. 220.

Qui non obstat quod obstare potest facere videtur. He who does not prevent what he can, seems to commit the thing. 2 Co. Inst. 146.

Qui non prohibet quod prohibere potest assentire videtur. He who does not forbid what he can forbid, seems to assent. 2 Inst. 305.

Qui per alium facit per seipsum facere videtur. He who does anything through another, is considered as doing it himself. Co. Litt. 258.

Que sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus. He who derives a benefit from a thing, ought to feel the disadvantages attending it. 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1433.

Quod initio vitiosum est, non potest tractu temporis convalescere. Time cannot render valid an act void in its origin. Dig. 50, 17, 29.

Transgressione multiplicata, crescat paena inflictio. When transgression is multiplied, let the infliction of punishment be increased. 2 Co. Inst. 479.

Ubi non est condendi auctoritas, ibi non est parendi necessitas. Where there is no authority to enforce, there is no authority to obey. Dav. 69.

Vigilantibus et non dormientibus serviunt leges. The laws serve the vigilant, not those who sleep upon their rights. 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 2327.

U.S.C.A. (U.S. Codes):

8 U.S. Code § 1481 - Loss of nationality by native-born or naturalized citizen; voluntary action; burden of proof; presumptions

(a) A person who is a national of the United States whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by voluntarily performing any of the following acts with the intention of relinquishing United States nationality—

- (1) obtaining naturalization in a foreign state upon his own application or upon an application filed by a duly authorized agent, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or
- (2) taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state or a political subdivision thereof, after having attained the age of eighteen years; or
- (3) entering, or serving in, the armed forces of a foreign state if (A) such armed forces are engaged in hostilities against the United States, or (B) such persons serve as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer; or

Title 18 U.S. Code § 241 - Conspiracy against rights.

If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same; or

If two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured—

They shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill,

they shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Title 18 U.S. Code § 242 - Deprivation of rights under color of law.

Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person in any State, Territory, Commonwealth, Possession, or District to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and if bodily injury results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include the use, attempted use, or threatened use of a dangerous weapon, explosives, or fire, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both; and if death results from the acts committed in violation of this section or if such acts include kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to commit aggravated sexual abuse, or an attempt to kill, shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years or for life, or both, or may be sentenced to death.

Title 18 U.S. Code § 513 - Securities of the States and private entities

(a)Whoever makes, utters or possesses a counterfeited security of a State or a political subdivision thereof or of an organization, or whoever makes, utters or possesses a forged security of a State or political subdivision thereof or of an organization, with intent to deceive another person, organization, or government shall be fined under this title [1] or imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both.

(b)Whoever makes, receives, possesses, sells or otherwise transfers an implement designed for or particularly suited for making a counterfeit or forged security with the intent that it be so used shall be punished by a fine under this title or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.

(c)For purposes of this section—

(1)the term “counterfeited” means a document that purports to be genuine but is not, because it has been falsely made or manufactured in its entirety; (2)the term “forged” means a document that purports to be genuine but is not because it has been falsely altered, completed, signed, or endorsed, or contains a false addition thereto or insertion therein, or is a combination of parts of two or more genuine documents;

(3)the term “security” means—

(A)a note, stock certificate, treasury stock certificate, bond, treasury bond, debenture, certificate of deposit, interest coupon, bill, check, draft, warrant, debit instrument as defined in section 916(c) [2] of the Electronic Fund Transfer Act, money order, traveler’s check, letter of credit, warehouse receipt, negotiable bill of lading, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest in or participation in any

profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, pre-reorganization certificate of subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting trust certificate, or certificate of interest in tangible or intangible property;

(B)an instrument evidencing ownership of goods, wares, or merchandise; (C)any other written instrument commonly known as a security; (D)a certificate of interest in, certificate of participation in, certificate for, receipt for, or warrant or option or other right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing; or

(E)a blank form of any of the foregoing;

(4)the term “organization” means a legal entity, other than a government, established or organized for any purpose, and includes a corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, joint stock company, foundation, institution, society, union, or any other association of persons which operates in or the activities of which affect interstate or foreign commerce; and (5)the term “State” includes a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

Title 18 U.S. Code § 514 - Fictitious obligations

(a)Whoever, with the intent to defraud—

(1)draws, prints, processes, produces, publishes, or otherwise makes, or attempts or causes the same, within the United States;

(2)passes, utters, presents, offers, brokers, issues, sells, or attempts or causes the same, or with like intent possesses, within the United States; or

(3)utilizes interstate or foreign commerce, including the use of the mails or wire, radio, or other electronic communication, to transmit, transport, ship, move, transfer, or attempts or causes the same, to, from, or through the United States, any false or fictitious instrument, document, or other item appearing, representing, purporting, or contriving through scheme or artifice, to be an actual security or other financial instrument issued under the authority of the United States, a foreign government, a State or other political subdivision of the United States, or an organization, shall be guilty of a class B felony.

Title 18 U.S. Code § 912 - Officer or employee of the United States.

Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the United States or any department, agency or officer thereof, and acts as such, or in such pretended character demands or obtains any money, paper, document, or thing of value, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 742; Pub. L. 103–322, title XXXIII, § 330016(1)(H), Sept. 13, 1994, 108 Stat. 2147.)

Title 18 U.S. Code § 1001 - Statements or entries generally.

(a)Except as otherwise provided in this section, whoever, in any matter

within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States, knowingly and willfully—
(1)falsifies, conceals, or covers up by any trick, scheme, or device a material fact.

Title 18 U.S. Code § 1341 - Frauds and swindles.

Whoever, having devised or intending to devise any scheme or artifice to defraud, or for obtaining money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit or spurious coin, obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such counterfeit or spurious article, for the purpose of executing such scheme or artifice or attempting so to do, places in any post office or authorized depository for mail matter, any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by the Postal Service, or deposits or causes to be deposited any matter or thing whatever to be sent or delivered by any private or commercial interstate carrier, or takes or receives therefrom, any such matter or thing, or knowingly causes to be delivered by mail or such carrier according to the direction thereon, or at the place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, any such matter or thing, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both. If the violation occurs in relation to, or involving any benefit authorized, transported, transmitted, transferred, disbursed, or paid in connection with, a presidentially declared major disaster or emergency (as those terms are defined in section 102 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122)), or affects a financial institution, such person shall be fined not more than \$1,000,000 or imprisoned not more than 30 years, or both.

Title 18 U.S. Code § 1349. Attempt and conspiracy.

Any person who attempts or conspires to commit any offense under this chapter shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the attempt or conspiracy.

Title 18 U.S. Code § 1513 - Retaliating against a witness, victim, or an informant.

(b)Whoever knowingly engages in any conduct and thereby causes bodily injury to another person or damages the tangible property of another person, or threatens to do so, with intent to retaliate against any person for—
(1)the attendance of a witness or party at an official proceeding, or any testimony given or any record, document, or other object produced by a witness in an official proceeding; or
(2)any information relating to the commission or possible commission of a Federal offense or a violation of conditions of probation, supervised release, parole, or release pending judicial proceedings given by a person to a law enforcement officer;

or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

(c) If the retaliation occurred because of attendance at or testimony in a criminal case, the maximum term of imprisonment which may be imposed for the offense under this section shall be the higher of that otherwise provided by law or the maximum term that could have been imposed for any offense charged in such case.

(d) There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section.

(e) Whoever knowingly, with the intent to retaliate, takes any action harmful to any person, including interference with the lawful employment or livelihood of any person, for providing to a law enforcement officer any truthful information relating to the commission or possible commission of any Federal offense, shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both. (f) Whoever conspires to commit any offense under this section shall be subject to the same penalties as those prescribed for the offense the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

(g) A prosecution under this section may be brought in the district in which the official proceeding (whether pending, about to be instituted, or completed) was intended to be affected, or in which the conduct constituting the alleged offense occurred.

2022 NEW HAMPSHIRE REVISED STATUTES

Title 506 - Prevention of Frauds and Perjuries

Section 506:3 - Assignment of Wages.

N.H. Rev. Stat. § 506:3

No assignment of, or order for, wages to be earned in the future shall be valid against a creditor of the person making it until it has been accepted in writing and a copy of it and of the acceptance has been filed with the clerk of the town or city where the party making it resides.

Title 458 - Annulment, Divorce and Separation

Section 458:19-b - Divorce in Another Jurisdiction.

– The circuit court shall have jurisdiction to make such orders or temporary orders of alimony to a divorced wife or divorced husband, or of support to the children of divorced parents as justice shall require in cases where the decree of divorce was not granted in this jurisdiction, even though said divorce decree makes provision for alimony and support, subject to the provisions of RSA 546-B.

Chapter 546-A - UNIFORM CIVIL LIABILITY FOR SUPPORT

546-A:7-a Medical Assistance Recipient; Notice of Petition for Spousal Support. –

I. The department of health and human services, the county attorney, and the department of justice shall be notified and shall have the opportunity to

address the court in any proceeding under this chapter if the court or department of health and human services has concerns relative to: (a) The impact on the ward of any period of Medicaid ineligibility that would result from the proposed gift; (b) Whether the ward has been the victim of a crime or has been or is at risk of being abused, neglected, or exploited within the meaning of RSA 161-F:43; 161-F:43 Definitions. – In this subdivision:

I. " Protective services " means services and action which will, through voluntary agreement or through appropriate court action, prevent neglect, abuse or exploitation of vulnerable adults. Such services shall include, but not be limited to, supervision, guidance, counseling and, when necessary, assistance in the securing of nonhazardous living accommodations, and mental and physical examinations.

II. " Abuse " means any one of the following:

(a) " Emotional abuse " means the misuse of power, authority, or both, verbal harassment, or unreasonable confinement which results or could result in the mental anguish or emotional distress of a vulnerable adult.

(b) " Physical abuse " means the use of physical force which results or could result in physical injury to a vulnerable adult.

(c) " Sexual abuse " means contact or interaction of a sexual nature involving a vulnerable adult without his or her informed consent.

III. " Neglect " means an act or omission which results or could result in the deprivation of essential services or supports necessary to maintain the minimum mental, emotional or physical health and safety of a vulnerable adult.

IV. " Exploitation " means the illegal use of a vulnerable adult's person or property for another person's profit or advantage, or the breach of a fiduciary relationship through the use of a person or a person's property for any purpose not in the proper and lawful execution of a trust, including, but not limited to, situations where a person obtains money, property, or services from a vulnerable adult through the use of undue influence, harassment, duress, deception, or fraud.

V. " Serious bodily injury " means any harm to the body which causes or could cause severe, permanent or protracted loss of or impairment to the health or of the function of any part of the body.

VI. " Self-neglect " means an act or omission by a vulnerable adult which results or could result in the deprivation of essential services or supports necessary to maintain his or her minimum mental, emotional or physical health and safety.

VII. "Vulnerable" means that the physical, mental, or emotional ability of a person is such that he or she is unable to manage personal, home, or financial affairs in his or her own best interest, or he or she is unable to act or unable to delegate responsibility to a responsible caretaker or caregiver.

Title XLIII - Domestic Relations

Title 458-A - Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act 458-A:5 Effect of Child-Custody Determination.

– A child-custody determination made by a court of this state that had jurisdiction under this chapter binds all persons who have been served in accordance with the laws of this state or notified in accordance with RSA

458-A:7 or who have submitted to the jurisdiction of the court, and who have been given an opportunity to be heard. As to those persons, the determination is conclusive as to all decided issues of law and fact except to the extent the determination is modified.

Title XLIII - Domestic Relations

Title 458-A - Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act

458-A:6 Priority. – If a question of existence or exercise of jurisdiction under this chapter is raised in a child-custody proceeding, the question, upon request of a party, shall be given priority on the calendar and handled expeditiously. Source. 2009, 191:1, eff. Dec. 1, 2010.

Title XLIII - Domestic Relations

Title 458-B - Income Assignment

458-B:7 Opportunity to Contest Assignment. –

I. (a) In cases in which support is payable through the department, within 45 days from the date of the notice to the obligor required by RSA 458-B:5, the department shall:

(1) Provide to the obligor an opportunity to present his case to the department; (2) Determine if the withholding will occur based on an evaluation of the facts; and

(3) Provide notice to the obligor of whether or not the withholding will occur, and if it is to occur, include in the notice the time when the withholding will begin and the information given to the employer in the notice required under RSA 458-B:6.

(b) If the obligor contests the withholding as provided in this section, the notice to the employer required under RSA 458-B:6 shall not be sent until a decision is made under subparagraph I(a)(2).

II. In cases not subject to immediate assignment under RSA 458-B:2, I and in which support is not payable through the department, and where an obligee is seeking to establish or implement an income assignment under this chapter, if an obligor contests assignment, a judicial determination must be made prior to initiating the income assignment.

III. Assignment may not be contested on the basis that a one-month arrearage does not exist at the time of a judicial or administrative hearing if such an arrearage existed at the time when the notice to the obligor was mailed or any time thereafter.

Title XLIII - Domestic Relations

Title 458-B - Income Assignment

458-A:8 Appearance and Limited Immunity. –

I. A party to a child-custody proceeding, including a modification proceeding, or a petitioner or respondent in a proceeding to enforce or register a child-custody determination, is not subject to personal jurisdiction in this state for another proceeding or purpose solely by reason of having participated, or of having been physically present for the purpose of participating, in the proceeding.

458-A:12 Initial Child-Custody Jurisdiction. – III. Physical presence of, or personal jurisdiction over, a party or a child is not necessary or sufficient to make a child-custody determination.

458-A:40 Severability Clause. – If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

Source. 1985, 331:2. 1993, 287:10. 1995, 310:175. 1997, 263:33, eff. Aug. 18, 1997.

546-B:59 Severability Clause. – If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

Title 626 - General Principles

Section 626:2 - General Requirements of Culpability.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 626:2 (2022)

626:2 General Requirements of Culpability. –

I. A person is guilty of murder, a felony, or a misdemeanor only if he acts purposely, knowingly, recklessly or negligently, as the law may require, with respect to each material element of the offense. He may be guilty of a violation without regard to such culpability. When the law defining an offense prescribes the kind of culpability that is sufficient for its commission, without distinguishing among the material elements thereof, such culpability shall apply to all the material elements, unless a contrary purpose plainly appears. II. The following are culpable mental states:

(a) "Purposely." A person acts purposely with respect to a material element of an offense when his conscious object is to cause the result or engage in the conduct that comprises the element.

(b) "Knowingly." A person acts knowingly with respect to conduct or to a circumstance that is a material element of an offense when he is aware that his conduct is of such nature or that such circumstances exist.

(d) "Negligently." A person acts negligently with respect to a material element of an offense when he fails to become aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the material element exists or will result from his conduct. The risk must be of such a nature and degree that his failure to become aware of it constitutes a gross deviation from the conduct that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

Title 626 - General Principles

Section 626:7 - Defenses; Affirmative Defenses and Presumptions. I.

When evidence is admitted on a matter declared by this code to be: (a) A defense, the state must disprove such defense beyond a reasonable doubt;

or (b) An affirmative defense, the defendant has the burden of establishing such defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

II. When this code establishes a presumption with respect to any fact which is an element of an offense, it has the following consequences:

(a) When there is evidence of the facts which give rise to the presumption, the issue of the existence of the presumed fact must be submitted to the jury, unless the court is satisfied that the evidence as a whole clearly negatives the presumed fact; and

(b) When the issue of the existence of the presumed fact is submitted to the jury, the court shall charge that while the presumed fact must, on all the evidence, be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the law declares that the jury may regard the facts giving rise to the presumption as sufficient evidence of the presumed fact. Source. 1971, 518:1, eff. Nov. 1, 1973.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 626:8 (2022)

626:8 Criminal Liability for Conduct of Another. –

I. A person is guilty of an offense if it is committed by his own conduct or by the conduct of another person for which he is legally accountable, or both.

II. A person is legally accountable for the conduct of another person when:

(a) Acting with the kind of culpability that is sufficient for the commission of the offense, he causes an innocent or irresponsible person to engage in such conduct; or

(b) He is made accountable for the conduct of such other person by the law defining the offense; or

(c) He is an accomplice of such other person in the commission of the offense. III. A person is an accomplice of another person in the commission of an offense if:

(a) With the purpose of promoting or facilitating the commission of the offense, he solicits such other person in committing it, or aids or agrees or attempts to aid such other person in planning or committing it; or

IV. Notwithstanding the requirement of a purpose as set forth in paragraph III(a), when causing a particular result is an element of an offense, an accomplice in the conduct causing such result is an accomplice in the commission of that offense, if he acts with the kind of culpability, if any, with respect to that result that is sufficient for the commission of the offense. In other words, to establish accomplice liability under this section, it shall not be necessary that the accomplice act with a purpose to promote or facilitate the offense. An accomplice in conduct can be found criminally liable for causing a prohibited result, provided the result was a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the conduct and the accomplice acted purposely, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently with respect to that result, as required for the commission of the offense.

VII. An accomplice may be convicted on proof of the commission of the offense and of his complicity therein, though the person claimed to have committed the offense has not been prosecuted or convicted or has been convicted of a different offense or degree of offense or has an immunity to prosecution or conviction or has been acquitted.

629:1 Attempt. –

I. A person is guilty of an attempt to commit a crime if, with a purpose that a crime be committed, he does or omits to do anything which, under the circumstances as he believes them to be, is an act or omission constituting a substantial step toward the commission of the crime.

II. As used in this section, “substantial step” means conduct that is strongly corroborative of the actor’s criminal purpose.

629:2 Criminal Solicitation. –

I. A person is guilty of criminal solicitation if, with a purpose that another engage in conduct constituting a crime, he commands, solicits or requests such other person to engage in such conduct.

III. It is no defense to prosecution under this section that the person solicited would be immune from liability for engaging in the criminal conduct by virtue of irresponsibility, incapacity or exemption.

629:3 Conspiracy. –

I. A person is guilty of conspiracy if, with a purpose that a crime defined by statute be committed, he agrees with one or more persons to commit or cause the commission of such crime, and an overt act is committed by one of the conspirators in furtherance of the conspiracy.

II. For purposes of paragraph I, “one or more persons” includes, but is not limited to, persons who are immune from criminal liability by virtue of irresponsibility, incapacity or exemption.

Title 633 - Interference With Freedom

Section 633:1 - Kidnapping.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 633:1 (2022)

633:1 Kidnapping. –

I. A person is guilty of kidnapping if he knowingly confines another under his control with a purpose to:

- (a) Hold him for ransom or as a hostage; or
- (b) Avoid apprehension by a law enforcement official; or
- (c) Terrorize him or some other person; or
- (d) Commit an offense against him.

I-a. A person is guilty of kidnapping if the person knowingly takes, entices away, detains, or conceals any child under the age of 18 and unrelated to the person by consanguinity, or causes such child to be taken, enticed away, detained, or concealed, with the intent to detain or conceal such child from a parent, guardian, or other person having lawful physical custody of such child. This paragraph shall not apply to law enforcement personnel or department of health and human services personnel engaged in the conduct of their lawful duties.

II. Kidnapping is a class A felony unless the actor voluntarily releases the victim without serious bodily injury and in a safe place prior to trial, in which case it is a class B felony.

III. (a) Upon proof that the victim and defendant were intimate partners or family or household members, as those terms are defined in RSA 631:2-b,

III, a conviction under this section shall be recorded as "kidnapping-domestic violence."

(b) In addition to any other penalty authorized by law, the court shall levy a fine of \$50 for each conviction recorded as "kidnapping-domestic violence" under this paragraph. The court shall not reduce or suspend any sentence or the payment of any fine imposed under this paragraph and no fine imposed under this paragraph shall be subject to an additional penalty assessment. If the court determines that the defendant is unable to pay the fine on the date imposed, the court may defer payment or order periodic payments thereof. The clerk shall forward all fines collected under this paragraph to the department of health and human services for the purposes of RSA 173-B:15. The provisions of RSA 618:8 and RSA 618:9 shall not apply to a fine imposed under this paragraph.

Source. 1971, 518:1. 2001, 230:1. 2014, 152:9, eff. Jan. 1, 2015. 2017, 90:11, eff. Jan. 1, 2018.

Title 633 - Interference With Freedom

Section 633:2 - Criminal Restraint. A person is guilty of a class B felony if he knowingly confines another unlawfully in circumstances exposing him to risk of serious bodily injury. II. The meaning of "confines another unlawfully", as used in this section and RSA 633:3, includes but is not limited to confinement accomplished by force, threat or deception or, in the case of a person who is under the age of 16 or incompetent, if it is accomplished without the consent of his parent or guardian. *RSA 633:2*

Title 633 - Interference With Freedom

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 633:3 (2022)

633:3 False Imprisonment. – A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if he knowingly confines another unlawfully, as defined in RSA 633:2, so as to interfere substantially with his physical movement.

Source. 1971, 518:1, eff. Nov. 1, 1973.

Title 633 - Interference With Freedom

Section 633:4 - Interference With Custody I. A person is guilty of a class B felony if such person knowingly takes from this state or entices away from this state any child under the age of 18, or causes any such child to be taken from this state or enticed away from this state, with the intent to detain or conceal such child from: (a) A parent, guardian or other person having lawful parental rights and responsibilities as described in RSA 461-A;

II. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if such person knowingly takes, entices away, detains or conceals any child under the age of 18, or causes any such child to be taken, enticed away, detained or concealed, with the intent to detain or conceal such child from: (a) A parent, guardian or other person having lawful parental rights and responsibilities as described in RSA 461-A.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 641:3 (2022)

641:3 Unsworn Falsification. –

I. A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if:

(b) With a purpose to deceive a public servant in the performance of his or her official function, he or she:

(1) Makes any written or electronic false statement which he or she does not believe to be true;

Title 641 - Falsification in Official Matters

Section 641:4 - False Reports to Law Enforcement.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 641:4 (2022)

641:4 False Reports to Law Enforcement. –

A person is guilty of a misdemeanor if he:

I. Knowingly gives or causes to be given false information to any law enforcement officer with the purpose of inducing such officer to believe that another has committed an offense; or

II. Knowingly gives or causes to be given information to any law enforcement officer concerning the commission of an offense, or the danger from an explosive or other dangerous substance, knowing that the offense or danger did not occur or exist or knowing that he has no information relating to the offense or danger.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 643:1 (2022)

643:1 Official Oppression. – A public servant, as defined in RSA 640:2, II, is guilty of a misdemeanor if, with a purpose to benefit himself or another or to harm another, he knowingly commits an unauthorized act which purports to be an act of his office; or knowingly refrains from performing a duty imposed on him by law or clearly inherent in the nature of his office. **Source.** 1971, 518:1, eff. Nov. 1, 1973.

Section 643:2 - Misuse of Information.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 643:2 (2022)

643:2 Misuse of Information. –

A public servant, as defined in RSA 640:2, II, is guilty of a misdemeanor if, knowing that official action is contemplated or in reliance on information which he has acquired by virtue of his office or from another public servant, he:

I. Acquires or divests himself of a pecuniary interest in any property, transaction or enterprise which may be affected by such action or information; or

II. Speculates or wagers on the basis of such action or information; or

III. Knowingly aids another to do any of the foregoing. **Source.** 1971, 518:1, eff. Nov. 1, 1973.

2022 New Hampshire Revised Statutes

Title LXII - Criminal Code

Title 644 - Breaches of the Peace and Related Offenses

Section 644:11 - Criminal Defamation.

Universal Citation: NH Rev Stat § 644:11 (2022)

644:11 Criminal Defamation. –

I. A person is guilty of a class B misdemeanor if he purposely communicates to any person, orally or in writing, any information which he knows to be false and

knows will tend to expose any other living person to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

II. As used in this section "public" includes any professional or social group of which the victim of the defamation is a member. **Source.** 1971, 518:1. 1992, 269:17, eff. July 1, 1992.

CASE CITATIONS: (INCLUSIVE; Any and all paperwork entered into the Court Record pertaining to litigation between Matthew-Lane: Hassell, Administrator and Beneficiary of MATTHEW LANE HASSELL, Vessel and DEVIN AILEEN KIMBARK.)

Haines –vs.- Kerner, 404 U.S. 519 (Reversed & Remanded), allegations such as those asserted by petitioner, however inartfully decreed, are sufficient... which we hold to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. and Woods –vs- Carey, 525 F3d 886, 889-890 (Reversed & Remanded), and claims Pro Per, in his own person, a rule in pleading that pleads to the jurisdiction of the Court must be pleaded in propria persona, see Kay –vs.- Ehrler, 499 U.S. 432. "...The requirement of standing, however, has a core component derived directly from the Constitution. A plaintiff must allege personal injury fairly traceable to defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief." Allen v. Wright, 468 U.S. 737 (1984).

Icon Health and Fitness, Inc. v. Strava, Inc., 849 F.3d 1034 (2017). 122 U.S.P.Q.2d 1238 United States Court of Appeals, Federal Circuit. ICON HEALTH AND FITNESS, INC., Appellant v. STRAVA, INC., UA Connected Fitness, Inc., Appellees.

[2] "Substantial evidence" is something less than the weight of the evidence but more than a mere scintilla of evidence.

The ultimate determination of obviousness is a question of law, but that determination is based on underlying factual findings. 35 U.S.C.A. § 103(a). Attorney argument is not evidence.

LaLonde v. County of Riverside, 204 F.3d 947 (9th Cir. 2000): If, however, there is a material dispute as to the facts regarding what the officer or the plaintiff actually did, the case must proceed to trial, before a jury if requested even when immunity from suit was an issue. Issues of credibility belong to the trier of fact. The Seventh Amendment to the Constitution so requires See also Johnson v. Jones, 515 U.S. 304, 317-318 (1995) (holding that the existence of genuine issues of material facts render not appealable a pre-trial denial of summary judgment on the issue of qualified immunity) Once the plaintiff established that material issues of fact existed, the court was required to submit the factual dispute to a jury. Thomson v. Mahre, 110 F.3d 716, 719 (9th Cir. 1997) ([W]here there is a genuine issue of fact on a substantive issue of qualified immunity, ordinarily the controlling principles of summary judgment and, if there is a jury demand and a material issue of fact, the Seventh Amendment, require submission to a jury.). It would be impossible for the County to prove any

immunity, when, after receiving a Claim or civil RICO suit with additional charges of terrorism and sabotage, it automatically rejects it in order to play the odds that the Claimant would be too ignorant to follow up where these issues would be taken to trial. The rejected Claim would become Exhibit A.

Trinsey v. Frank J. Pagliaro and Albert Foreman 229 F. Supp. 647 (1964). 1. "Statements of counsel in brief or argument are not facts before the court and are therefore insufficient for a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment." 2. "An attorney for the Plaintiff cannot submit evidence into court. He is either an attorney or a witness." 3. "Where there are no depositions, admissions or affidavits the court has no facts to rely on for a summary determination."

DEFINITIONS:

- 1) "Action", in the sense of a judicial proceeding, includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity, and any other proceeding in which rights are determined.
- 2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to pursue a remedy.
- 3) "Agreement", as distinguished from "contract", means the bargain of the parties in fact, as found in their language or inferred from other circumstances, including course of performance, course of dealing, or usage of trade as provided in Section 1-303.
- 4) Matthew means Matthew-Lane: Hassell a Natural Person and/ or A Texas National and/ or A Sovereign and/ or an Individual as defined by TITLE 18 Section 1101 (21), and/ or One of the People born in the territory of Texas and/ or The clearly established and specifically designated Administrator and Beneficiary of the U.S. Constitution, A.k.a. Matt, a.k.a. Mr. Hassell, a.k.a. Plaintiff.
- 5) Audio Recording means any and or all audio recordings which may include but may not include video.
- 6) "Bank" means a person engaged in the business of banking and includes a savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union, and trust company.
- 7) "Bearer" means a person in possession of a negotiable instrument, document of title, or certificated security that is payable to bearer or indorsed in blank.
- 8) Belligerent means in international law as an adjective, it means to engage in a lawful war. As a noun, it designates either of two nations which are actually in a state of war with each other, as well as their allies actively co-operating, as distinguished from a nation which takes no part in the war and maintains a strict indifference as between the contending parties, called a "neutral".
- 9) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of transporting or forwarding goods.
- 10) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of a bank.

11)"Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading the trier of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than its nonexistence.

12)"Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person that buys goods in good faith, without knowledge that the sale violates the rights of another person in the goods, and in the ordinary course from a person, other than a pawnbroker, in the business of selling goods of that kind. A person buys goods in the ordinary course if the sale to the person comports with the usual or customary practices in the kind of business in which the seller is engaged or with the seller's own usual or customary practices. A person that sells oil, gas, or other minerals at the wellhead or minehead is a person in the business of selling goods of that kind. A buyer in ordinary course of business may buy for cash, by exchange of other property, or on secured or unsecured credit, and may acquire goods or documents of title under a preexisting contract for sale. Only a buyer that takes possession of the goods or has a right to recover the goods from the seller under Article 2 may be a buyer in ordinary course of business. "Buyer in ordinary course of business" does not include a person that acquires goods in a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

13)Color means an appearance, semblance, or simulacrum, as distinguished from that which is real.

14)Color of Law means The appearance or semblance, without the substance, of legal right.

15)Conspiracy means 'in criminal law' a combination or confederacy between 2 or more persons formed for the purpose of committing, by their joint efforts, some unlawful or criminal act.

16)"Conspicuous", with reference to a term, means so written, displayed, or presented that a reasonable person against which it is to operate ought to have noticed it. Whether a term is "conspicuous" or not is a decision for the court. Conspicuous terms include the following: (A) a heading in capitals equal to or greater in size than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same or lesser size; and (B) language in the body of a record or display in larger type than the surrounding text, or in contrasting type, font, or color to the surrounding text of the same size, or set off from surrounding text of the same size by symbols or other marks that call attention to the language.

17)Constitutional Right means any of the privileges or immunities protecting corporations under the State and/ or Federal Constitution.

18)"Consumer" means an individual who enters into a transaction primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

19)"Contract", as distinguished from "agreement", means the total legal obligation that results from the parties' agreement as determined by the Uniform Commercial Code as supplemented by any other applicable laws.

20)"Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a lien creditor, and any representative of creditors, including an assignee for the

benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver in equity, and an executor or administrator of an insolvent debtor's or assignor's estate.

21) Damages means money that a defendant pays a plaintiff in a civil case if the plaintiff has won. Damages may be compensatory (for loss or injury) or punitive (to punish and deter future misconduct). Damages also means A pecuniary compensation or indemnity, which may be recovered in the courts by any person who has endured a loss, detriment, or injury, whether to his person, property or rights, through the unlawful act or omission or negligence of another.

22) De facto means (Latin) meaning "in fact" or "actually." Something that exists in fact but not as a matter of law.

23) Defalcation means misappropriation of money or funds held by an official, trustee, or other fiduciary. The sum misappropriated.

24) "Delivery", with respect to an instrument, document of title, or chattel paper, means voluntary transfer of possession.

25) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and also any other document which in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession of it is entitled to receive, hold, and dispose of the document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title, a document must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.

26) De jure means (Latin) meaning "in law." Something that exists by operation of law.

27) Due process means; the constitutional guarantee that a litigant (usually the defendant) will receive a fair and impartial trial, being afforded all constitutional guidelines be followed (present evidence, face accusers, call witnesses, be informed of the nature and cause of action, etc.). In civil law, the legal rights of someone who confronts an adverse action threatening liberty or property.

28) Evidence means information presented in testimony or in physical form, that is used to persuade the fact finder (judge or jury) to decide the case in favor of one side or the other.

29) Equitable means pertaining to civil suits in "equity" rather than in "law." In English legal history, the courts of "law" could order the payment of damages and could afford no other remedy (see damages). A separate court of "equity" could order someone to do something or to cease to do something (e.g., injunction). In American jurisprudence, the federal courts have both legal and equitable power, but the distinction is still an important one. For example, a trial by jury is normally available in "law" cases but not in "equity" cases.

30) Exclusionary Rule means doctrine that says evidence obtained in violation of a criminal defendant's constitutional or statutory rights is not admissible at trial.

31) Exculpatory Evidence means evidence indicating that a defendant did not commit the crime.

32)"Fault" means a default, breach, or wrongful act or omission.

33)Federal Question Jurisdiction means jurisdiction given to federal courts in cases involving the interpretation and application of the U.S. Constitution, acts of Congress, and treaties.

34)Foundation means Facts or Truths established by TESTIMONY or AFFIDAVIT entered into the public record with clean hands, good faith, fair business practices and full disclosure, to establish grounds (evidence, proof) for subsequent litigation(s).

35)"Fungible goods" means: (A) goods of which any unit, by nature or usage of trade, is the equivalent of any other like unit; or (B) goods that by agreement are treated as equivalent.

36)"Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.

37)"Good faith," except as otherwise provided in Article 5, means honesty in fact and the observance of reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing.

38)Hearsay means Statements of counsel or persons, in brief or argument, which are not supported by oath or affidavit. Rumors. Statements, which are not facts before the court. See *Trinsey v. Frank J. Pagliaro and Albert Foreman* 229 F. Supp. 647 (1964). Evidence presented by a witness who did not see or hear the incident in question but heard about it from someone else. With some exceptions, hearsay generally is not admissible as evidence at trial (see NRS 51 and Federal Rules of Evidence VIII).

39)"Holder" means: (A) the person in possession of a negotiable instrument that is payable either to bearer or to an identified person that is the person in possession; or (B) the person in possession of a document of title if the goods are deliverable either to bearer or to the order of the person in possession.

40)Grand jury means a body of 16-23 citizens who listen to evidence of criminal allegations, which is presented by the prosecutors, and determine whether there is probable cause to believe an individual committed an offense. See also indictment and U.S. attorney.

41)Impeachment means 1. The process of calling a witness's testimony into doubt. For example, if the attorney can show that the witness may have fabricated portions of his testimony, the witness is said to be "impeached;" 2. The constitutional process whereby the House of Representatives may "impeach" (accuse of misconduct) high officers of the federal government, who are then tried by the Senate. 3. Article II Section 4 of the Constitution for the United States of America which claims; The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

42)Injunction means a court order preventing one or more named parties from taking some action. A preliminary injunction often is issued to allow fact-finding, so a judge can determine whether a permanent injunction is justified.

43)"Insolvency proceeding" includes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or other proceeding intended to liquidate or rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.

44)"Insolvent" means: (A) having generally ceased to pay debts in the ordinary course of business other than as a result of bona fide dispute; (B) being unable to pay debts as they become due; or (C) being insolvent within the meaning of federal bankruptcy law.

45)Interrogatories means a form of discovery consisting of written questions to be answered in writing and under oath.

46)Judge means an official of the Judicial branch (as provided in Art. III U.S. Const.) with authority to decide lawsuits brought before courts. Used generically, the term judge may also refer to all judicial officers, including Supreme Court justices who do not have secret superior oaths and only have allegiance to their public oath in accordance with Title 5 Section 3331. A person who is authorized by Congress to hear and adjudicate civil, criminal and equitable proceedings. Excludes Administrators.

47)Jurisdiction means 1) The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a certain type of case. It also is used as a synonym for venue, meaning the geographic area over which the court has territorial jurisdiction to decide cases. 2) The geographic area which employees of government and/ or corporations are authorized to operate in during the course of their duties. 3) Authority.

48)LEO means Law Enforcement Officer and includes all law enforcement officers (Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigations, Drug Enforcement Agency and even includes the agents of the Central Intelligence Agency), who engage in upholding the supreme laws of the land in accordance with Art II U.S.Const. and Art.VI Clause 2 U.S.Const.

49)Letter of Marque means a license to fit out an armed vessel and use it in the capture of enemy merchant shipping and to commit acts, which would otherwise have constituted piracy.

50)"Money" means a medium of exchange currently authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government. The term includes a monetary unit of account established by an intergovernmental organization or by agreement between two or more countries.

51)New Hampshire means the free and sovereign Territory. A state in the New England region of the Northeastern United States. It borders Massachusetts to the south, Vermont to the west, Maine and the Gulf of Maine to the east, and the Canadian province of Quebec to the north.

52)New Hampshire Constitution et al means Founding document which delegates authority to all civil officers of the State of New Hampshire.

53)Nil Dicit Tacit Acquiescence means to agree by going silent, literally they agreed by not speaking. Means an acceptance of liability.

54)"Organization" means a person other than an individual.

55)Party In Interest means a party who has standing to be heard by the court in a matter to be decided in the case. Usually used for bankruptcy cases. The debtor, U.S. trustee or bankruptcy administrator, case trustee, and creditors are parties in interest for most matters.

56)Peonage means a condition of enforced servitude by which the servitor is restrained of his liberty and compelled to labor in liquidation of some debt or obligations, real or pretended, against his will.

57)Peremptory Challenge means a district court may grant each side in a civil or criminal trial the right to exclude a certain number of prospective jurors without cause or giving a reason.

58)Persona Propria Sui Juris means the proper person within the law. The highest status and standing in law other than Providence, "Dominus Litus" (a.k.a. the Master of the Lawsuit).

59)Precedent means a court decision in an earlier case with facts and legal issues similar to a dispute currently before a court. Judges will generally "follow precedent" - meaning that they use the principles established in earlier cases to decide new cases that have similar facts and raise similar legal issues. A judge will disregard precedent if a party can show that the earlier case was wrongly decided, or that it differed in some significant way from the current case. See Stare Decisis.

60)"Present value" means the amount as of a date certain of one or more sums payable in the future, discounted to the date certain by use of either an interest rate specified by the parties if that rate is not manifestly unreasonable at the time the transaction is entered into or, if an interest rate is not so specified, a commercially reasonable rate that takes into account the facts and circumstances at the time the transaction is entered into.

61)Providence means God, The Creator, The Most High.

62)Public Thoroughfare means every place a private or public person may walk exclusive of entering buildings and public roadways but which may include driveways which typically allow public access to cross over.

63)Real injury means A real injury is inflicted by any act by which a person's honor or dignity is affected (Page 925 Black's Law 4th Edition).

64)"Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable for.

65)"Remedy" means any remedial right to which an aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.

66)"Representative" means a person empowered to act for another, including an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor, or administrator of an estate.

67)"Right" includes Natural Rights, Inalienable Rights and Prerogative Rights.

68)Sanction means a penalty or other type of enforcement used to bring about compliance with the law or with rules and regulations.

69)"Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation. "Security interest" includes any interest of a consignor and a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, a payment intangible, or a promissory note in a transaction that is subject to Article 9. "Security interest" does not include the special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of those goods to a contract for sale under Section 2-505, the right of a seller or lessor of

goods under Article 2 or 2A to retain or acquire possession of the goods is not a "security interest", but a seller or lessor may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with Article 9. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer under Section 2-401 is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest." Whether a transaction in the form of a lease creates a "security interest" is determined pursuant to Section 1-203.

70)Seize means to take possession of forcibly, to grasp, to snatch or to put in possession.

71)"Send" in connection with a writing, record, or notice means: (A) to deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided for and properly addressed and, in the case of an instrument, to an address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none to any address reasonable under the circumstances; or (B) in any other way to cause to be received any record or notice within the time it would have arrived if properly sent.

72)"Signed" includes using any symbol executed or adopted with present intention to adopt or accept a writing.

73)Stare Decisis means the legal principle of determining points in litigation according to precedent.

74)"STATE" means a State of the United States, which includes; the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

75)State means one of the territories of North America.

76)State Constitution means the Constitution for the State of New Hampshire.

77)"Substantial evidence" is something less than the weight of the evidence but more than a mere scintilla of evidence. Icon Health and Fitness, Inc. v. Strava, Inc., 849 F.3d 1034 (2017). 122 U.S.P.Q.2d 1238.

78)Suffer means to allow, to admit, or to permit. Suffer also means be subjected to something bad or unpleasant.

79)"Surety" includes a guarantor or other secondary obligor.

80)Technicality means a point of law or a small detail of a set of rules, which may or may not adversely affect the outcome of prosecution in criminal proceedings.

81)"Term" means a portion of an agreement that relates to a particular matter.

82)Treason means betrayal after trust. It also means The offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance, or of betraying the state into the hands of a foreign power.

83)Trustee means the representative of the bankruptcy estate who exercises statutory powers, principally for the benefit of the unsecured creditors, under the general supervision of the court and the direct supervision of the U.S. trustee or bankruptcy administrator. The trustee is

a private individual or corporation appointed in all chapter 7, chapter 12, and chapter 13 cases and some chapter 11 cases. The trustee's responsibilities include reviewing the debtor's petition and schedules and bringing actions against creditors or the debtor to recover property of the bankruptcy estate. In chapter 7, the trustee liquidates property of the estate, and makes distributions to creditors. Trustees in chapter 12 and 13 have similar duties to a chapter 7 trustee and the additional responsibilities of overseeing the debtor's plan, receiving payments from debtors, and disbursing plan payments to creditors.

84)UNITED STATES CITIZEN means a civilly dead entity operating as a co-trustee and co-beneficiary of the Public Charitable Trust, the constructive, cestui que trust of the US Inc. under the 14th Amendment, which upholds the debt of the USA and US Inc. (per congressional record, June 13th, 1967, pp. 15641-15646).

85)"Unauthorized signature" means a signature made without actual, implied, or apparent authority. The term includes a forgery.

86)U.S. Constitution et al means Constitution for the United States of America and all variations thereof. A.k.a. Federal Constitution. A.k.a. U.S.Const. a.k.a. Founding document which delegates authority to all civil officers of the United States.

87)U.S.D. means United States Dollars. Also known as Federal Reserve Notes, a species of money.

88)Usurp means to seize and hold any office by force, and without right.

89)Video recording means any video or audio and video recording.

90)vs. (also: v.) means versus and introduces which 2 (or more) parties are in controversy.

91)"Warehouse receipt" means a receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.

92)"Writing" includes printing, typewriting, or any other intentional reduction to tangible form. "Written" has a corresponding meaning.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSTITUTION, inclusive.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, inclusive.

PARENS PATRIAE DOCTRINE, inclusive.

VOID WHERE PROHIBITED BY LAW

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED WITHOUT PREJUDICE 1-308

Date: 20th of February, 2024

Matthew-Lane Hassell

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